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isles, contain 535,000,000 souls, and would raise from *one-third* of less than *half* the whole surface, wheat sufficient for 1,250,000,000, and potatoes for 3,750,000,000! The Russian empire, containing 616,000 square marine leagues, would, if only one-half be supposed capable of cultivation, and peopled as Great Britain is, have a population of more than 600,000,000, and might, according to the foregoing calculations, raise food sufficient of one kind for 1,450,000,000, and of another for 4,350,000,000!

If these calculations seem overcharged from the fact, that so large a proportion of the globe is composed of mountains or deserts, we reply, that in warm climates men find subsistence to a very high elevation in mountainous regions, which are often peopled more thickly than the plains. Switzerland, though almost entirely mountainous, and most of it unproductive, yet has a population of 1,175 to the square league, six times that of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey; and Italy, though filled for the most part by the Apennines, contains no less than 1,967 to the square league. In Peru a dense population is frequently found in plains or valleys 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; and at this elevation a single valley contained in the time of the Incas 700,000 souls. We should also bear in mind, that agriculture has never yet been carried in any part of the world to the highest point of attainable perfection; that in tropical climates even the coldest months are continually producing food for man; that the same space which will support two individuals on wheat, would, in southern climes, feed fifty on banana; that in Ceylon a single tree will maintain whole families for successive generations, nor is it unusual to see the one hundred and fiftieth part of a cocoa tree sold as a separate property; that in Egypt vegetation goes on through the whole year; and even as far north as Palestine, the soil which has borne two crops in summer, yields another of barley in winter; that double crops are universal on the plains of Lombardy, while in the Campagna of Naples, a triple crop of vines, wheat and Indian corn, annually reward the labors of the husbandman. It will also be borne in mind that none of the foregoing estimates include the vast resources of the ocean, which alone might suffice for the support of more than all the present population of the globe.

But we will bring these speculations to a close, by glancing at the capacity of the whole earth for the sustenance of mankind. Its entire surface contains nearly 200,000,000 square miles; and, if we suppose only 60,000,000, or less than one-third of the whole, to be dry land, and only one-half of this, which is equivalent to 19,200,000,000 acres, to be cultivated with potatoes, or with some other crop equally productive of food for man, it would at this rate maintain in comfort the prodigious number of 192,000,000,000 souls! or two hundred and forty times as many as the present population of our globe!!

ELLIOTT'S THOUGHTS ON PEACE.—NO. IV.

THE STANDARD OF THE BIBLE TOO HIGH!—No one doubts but that we are taught in the Scriptures to submit to evil, and to forgive our enemies. Love is the spirit of the religion we profess—love, not only to the pure and innocent, to our family and our friends, but to the sinner, the degraded, to those who injure us, and despitefully entreat us. This doctrine carried to its extreme, is the spirit of martyrdom; it commands us to suffer ourselves rather than to inflict suffering upon others. Obedience to this law of love is the perfection of character; it is the elevation of the moral over the animal man; it is the exaltation of man to the station for which he was designed, making him but little lower than the angels; it is the principle which all men reverence and admire.

But how often are we told that the structure of society is such as to forbid this height of virtue! It is, say they, a beautiful theory, a lovely

day-dream, something more fitted for heaven than for earth, adapted rather to angels than to men ! Wait for the millennium : it is now as much out of place, in this contending, selfish world, as would be the delicate rose blooming in the frost and snows of winter. You may as well speak of temperance to the already drunken ; you may as well preach holiness of heart, and devotion to God, in the very haunts of impurity and blasphemy, as to unfold the banner of peace over the elements of strife in this wayward and fighting world. Brute force is the foundation of all law—is the basis on which society rests. Self-protection, without violence to others, how impossible ! Common sense revolts at it. Be silent, then, and attempt not to disturb us with the vain babbling of impossibilities.

I feel the power of this oft-repeated attack upon the theory which I love ; for when I look upon the strife there is continually about me, upon the crimes and degradations of my brother man ; and especially when I look in upon my own heart, and find there, deep-seated, the spirit of resistance, incorporated as it were in my very nature, I feel disposed to close my mouth for ever on the subject. But this is a want of faith in the power and promises of God. It is no place to look for the right and the true in our own disposition, or in the conduct of others. Our very weakness demands a high standard, that we may be ever reaching upwards. Our very infirmities ask of Heaven a light for the guidance of our feet ; and though we may often stumble and fall, yet let us thank God that the light shines, that we may see our danger, and walk each day with more caution and more security. Oh, let the rule which measures our conduct be straight and even, though it shows the winding, and turning, and the crookedness of our own ways !

But we are told, that it is impossible to eradicate from men the war principle ; that the most that can be done is to soften it down. I do not think that to make an impression upon men is so hopeless. Little has been done for the cause of peace, because so little has been attempted.

COLD-BLOODED SACRIFICE OF LIFE.

Seruzier, one of Napoleon's ablest officers, gives in his *Military Memoirs*, the following sketch of a scene after the battle of Austerlitz : " At the moment in which the Russian army was making its retreat painfully, but in good order, on the ice of the lake, the Emperor Napoleon came riding at full speed towards the artillery ; ' You are losing time ! ' he cried : ' fire upon those masses, they must be engulfed ! fire upon the ice ! ' The order given, remained unexecuted for ten minutes. In vain several officers and myself were placed on the slope of a hill to produce the effect ; their balls and mine rolled upon the ice without breaking it up. Seeing that, I tried a simple method of elevating light howitzers ; the almost perpendicular fall of the heavy projectiles produced the desired effect. My method was followed immediately by the adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we buried 35,000 Russians and Austrians under the waters of the lake."

Thirty-five thousand men, fathers and brothers, husbands and sons, engulfed at once ! And the fiend that could coolly order such a sacrifice, is eulogized in history and song ! ! He is the very demi-god of Christendom itself ; and the great mass of its inhabitants train their children to admire this remorseless blood-leech, a thousand times more worthy of abhorrence, than the wretch who has in a moment of strong temptation, plunged his dagger in the heart of a *single* victim.

Yet mark the inconsistency of even good men. Should we try to exempt the killer of one man from the gallows, and doom him only to solitary imprisonment for life, the Christian press and pulpit would loudly complain of us for taking from society God's shield against the murderer ; but, when we urge them to preach and to publish against the wholesale butcheries of